(2) Submit engineering calculations, tests, or other data to demonstrate how the requested alternative would comply with paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) The Sector Commander, or MSU Commander with COTP and OCMI authority, may determine, on a case-by-case basis, that the Commandant (CG–ENG) must approve the use of the alternate equipment or procedure.

[USCG–1998–3884, 71 FR 57651, Sept. 29, 2006, as amended by USCG–2013–0397, 78 FR 39179, July 1, 2013]

FIREFIGHTING REQUIREMENTS

§ 149.404 Can I use firefighting equipment that has no Coast Guard standards?

A deepwater port may use firefighting equipment for which there is no Coast Guard standard as supplemental equipment, pursuant to § 149.403 of this part, if the equipment does not endanger the deepwater port or the persons aboard it in any way. This equipment must be listed and labeled by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, as that term is defined in 29 CFR 1910.7, and it must be maintained in good working condition.

[USCG–1998–3884, 71 FR 57651, Sept. 29, 2006, as amended by USCG–2013–0397, 78 FR 39179, July 1, 2013]

§ 149.405 How are fire extinguishers classified?

(a) Portable and semi-portable extinguishers on a manned deepwater port must be classified using the Coast Guard's marine rating system of a combination letter-and-number symbol in which the letter indicates the type of fire that the extinguisher is designed to extinguish, and the number indicates the relative size of the extinguisher.

(b) The letter designations are as follows:

(1) ''A'' for fires of ordinary combustible materials where the quenching and cooling effects of water, or solutions containing large percentages of water, are of primary importance;

(2) ''B'' for fires of flammable liquids, greases, or other thick flammable substances where a blanketing effect is essential; and

(3) ''C'' for fires in electrical equipment where the use of a non-conducting extinguishing agent is of primary importance.

(c) The number designations for size range from ''I'' for the smallest extinguisher to ''V'' for the largest. Sizes I and II are portable extinguishers. Sizes III, IV, and V are semi-portable extinguishers that must be fitted with suitable hose and nozzle, or other practicable means, so that all portions of the space concerned may be covered. Examples of size graduations for some of the typical portable and semi-portable extinguishers are set forth in table 149.405 of this section.

TABLE 149.405—PORTABLE AND SEMI-PORTABLE EXTINGUISHERS

Classification type-size	Foam liters (gallons)	Carbon dioxide kilograms (pounds)	Dry chemical kilograms (pounds)
A–II	9.5 (2.5)	.....	[1] 2.25 (5)
B–II	9.5 (2.5)	6.7 (15)	4.5 (10)
C–II	.....	6.7 (15)	4.5 (10)
B–IV	7.6 (20)	22.5 (50)	13.5 (30)
B–V	15.2 (40)	[2] 45 (100)	[2] 22.5 (50)

Notes:
[1] Must be specifically approved as a type ''A,'' ''B,'' or ''C'' extinguisher.
[2] For outside use, double the quantity of agent that must be carried.

[USCG–1998–3884, 71 FR 57651, Sept. 29, 2006, as amended by USCG–2013–0397, 78 FR 39179, July 1, 2013]

§ 149.406 What are the approval requirements for a fire extinguisher?

All portable and semi-portable fire extinguishers must be of an approved